

TABLE 4.—1991–1998 FSC BENEFITS FOR 18 OF THE TOP 50 BENEFICIARIES—Continued
(Dollars in millions)

	Total FSC tax benefit	Total net income	Ratio of FSC benefit to net income (percent)
Allied-Signal Inc	221.2	4,933.0	4.5
Cisco Systems, Inc	203.4	4,391.1	4.6
Monsanto Company	172.7	2,668.0	6.5
Archer Daniels Midland Company ..	165.3	4,094.1	4.0
Oracle Systems Corp	129.8	4,413.2	2.9
Raytheon Company	118.1	5,460.7	2.2
RJR Nabisco, Inc	95.0	1,664.0	5.7
International Paper Co	87.0	2,457.0	3.5
Applied Materials, Inc	86.1	2,169.1	4.0
ConAgra, Inc	85.8	3,282.5	2.6
Dover Corporation	72.3	2,071.4	3.5
Parker Hannifin Corp	44.2	1,485.9	3.0
Compuware Corp	31.1	824.6	3.8
St. Jude Medical, Inc	20.9	741.7	2.8
Total, 18 FSC beneficiaries ...	3,655.0	106,438.0	3.4

Source: Author's calculations based on corporation's financial statements.

TABLE 5.—EX-IM BANK GUARANTEES FOR BOEING COMPANY
(Dollars in millions)

Year	Guarantees for Boeing aircraft & parts	Percent of annual Ex-Im Bank guarantees
1996	\$1,154	22
1997	1,779	26
1998	2,541	50
1999	5,651	78

Source: Export-Import Bank of the United States annual reports.

BAGHDAD RESTRAINT

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 2000

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends the September 18, 2000, editorial from the Omaha World-Herald about second-guessing President George Bush's decision not to invade Iraq during the Gulf War. The editorial thoughtfully discusses the possible options facing President Bush and the reasons why his final decision was clearly the best option available in a world where perfect solutions do not exist.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Sept. 18, 2000]

BAGHDAD RESTRAINT REVISITED

The complaint is being voiced in the current campaign that the Bush administration erred during the Gulf War by failing to send a U.S. invasion force into the heart of Iraq to topple Saddam Hussein's regime.

Carrying out an "on to Baghdad" policy in 1991, it's claimed, would have spared the United States the headaches of dealing with Saddam's recalcitrant government over the past nine years. Public Pulse letters recently discussed this topic.

It's wishful thinking, however, to imagine that a U.S. takeover of Iraq would have neatly resolved the situation in the Persian Gulf. Far from bringing calm to the region, a U.S. or United Nations occupation of Iraq would have created new and difficult problems for this country.

A northward drive into Baghdad would have shattered the international coalition that President Bush had delicately assembled to support U.S. military action. The basis for the coalition, and for the United

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Nations resolutions which gave it legal legitimacy, was a concrete and limited goal; the expulsion of Iraqi forces from a sovereign country, Kuwait. A full-blown invasion of Iraq, perhaps complete with block-by-block fighting in the capital city, would have far exceeded that fundamental war goal.

Public support for Desert Storm was mild at best in many of the Arab and European countries whose governments stood by Bush. Had Bush adopted a topple-Saddam strategy, CNN videotape of American tanks patrolling the streets of Baghdad—a proud Arab city once the site of an Islamic empire—could well have triggered protest throughout the Arab world. It's a good bet, that U.S. occupation would have spurred tender-hearted Europeans to take to the streets to wail anew about the horrors of U.S. "imperialism." The eruption of hostility could have set back U.S. relations overseas for years.

Neither is it pleasant to contemplate what U.S. soldiers would have faced on the ground in occupying Iraq. Just as British soldiers came under withering assault in Palestine in the 1940s and French occupiers reaped the whirlwind in Algeria in the 1950s, so the U.S. occupation of a volatile Arab country like Iraq could have brought great peril to the men and women of the U.S. military.

Because Iraq lacks strong national cohesion, a U.S. invasion could well have triggered a break-up of the country into three new entities: a Kurdish north, a Sunni center and a Shia south. That radical change in the Middle East equation would have meant a host of new challenges for the United States, ranging from Turkey's anxieties over the new Kurdish state to the likelihood of Iranian manipulations of the newly independent Shias along the Persian Gulf.

The larger point here is that foreign policy issues rarely can be resolved neatly. No matter what action is taken, new problems arise. Consider the 1989 invasion that U.S. forces mounted to topple Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega. Although the operation succeeded in ousting Noriega, Panama has continued to present the United States with new headaches. The U.S. operation restored civilian rule to the country, but that didn't stop Panama's leaders from pointedly rejecting a U.S. request last year to maintain an Air Force base at the Panama Canal. And Panama's stability is now threatened by guerrilla incursions from neighboring Colombia.

There is no reason to believe that a U.S. occupation of Iraq would have produced long-term results that were any better than those discouraging results in Panama.

George Bush had sound strategic reasons for rejecting a U.S. seizure of Baghdad. He settled on an imperfect solution, but in the real world, imperfect solutions are often the best that can be achieved.

A TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL "TAKING CHARGE OF YOUR TV" WEEK

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 2000

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to a worthy and important program, which is the National Taking Charge of Your TV Week. This program runs from September 24th through the 29th.

The National PTA, the National Cable Television Association, and Cable in the Class-

room have collaborated to develop a program in which parents and teachers mentor their children on how to use the media effectively and watch television responsibly. By providing questionnaires and guidelines, this program helps parents and teachers evaluate and curtail the impact of television violence and commercialism on their children.

The program also provides information on TV ratings, how to monitor your children's television, and general research on the effects of television on children. However, the most important thing this program does is to have the TV temporarily turned off and families brought together.

Thanks to Vice President GORE, this topic has received much attention recently. But, his emphasis on the government as a solution to this problem is misguided. It is going to be through teacher and parental involvement that children learn responsible television watching. And, it is programs like National Taking Charge of Your TV Week that will make our country stronger and our children safer.

FSC REPEAL AND EXTRA-TERRITORIAL INCOME EXCLUSION ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. RANGEL, and I are offering these additional remarks on H.R. 4986 to correct a statement included in the Report of the Committee on Ways and Means on H.R. 4986. The explanation of the provision in the Committee Report includes a statement of the Committee's intention regarding the qualification of certain aircraft engines as qualifying foreign trade property under H.R. 4986.

In describing the Committee's intention as to the qualification of an aircraft engine as qualifying foreign trade property, the explanation in the Committee Report describes an engine that is "specifically designed to be separated from the airframe to which it is incorporated without significant damage to either the engine or the airframe." The use of the word "incorporated" in this context is not necessarily correct and was not intended by the Committee; rather, the Committee intended to use the word "attached." As the Committee Report indicates, the Committee specifically intends not to create any inference regarding the treatment of aircraft engines for any purpose other than the specific application of H.R. 4986.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ESSENTIAL RURAL HOSPITAL PRESERVATION ACT

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 20, 2000

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Essential Rural Hospital Preservation Act.